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FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS

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CANADIAN WHEAT AND FLAX ACREAGE AND CONDITION

The 1930 wheat acreage in Canada is estimated at 24,583,000 acres, of which 23,947,000 acres are spring sown and 636,000 acres winter sown, according to a telegram to the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from the Dominion Bureau of Statistics at Ottawa. The area under spring is a decrease of 2 per cent from the 24,421,000 acres in 1929 and the total area is 2.7 per cent less than in 1929. The condition of both the total and the spring wheat crop as of June 30 was 91 per cent of average as compared with 96 per cent as of May 31 and 88 per cent as of June 30, 1929. The grains in western Canada were benefited by the more favorable weather during the last week in June but the improvement was variable in the different regions, depending upon the amount of moisture. In the present year the area sown to flax in Canada is estimated at 452,000 acres, an increase of 70,000 acres or 18.3 per cent over 1929 and 74,000 acres over 1928. On June 30 the condition of the flax crop was 95 per cent of average as compared with 91 per cent a year ago. See table, page 50.

APPLE AND PEAR PROSPECTS ON THE CONTINENT OF EUROPE

The apple crop on the Continent of Europe is expected to be definitely below average and considerably smaller than last year, according to a cable received July 12 in the Foreign Agricultural Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from Agricultural Commissioner L. V. Stoere at Berlin. Recent developments continue somewhat unfavorable with crop prospects reduced owing to drought, especially in Central Europe, and to local damage from storms and insects. Early varieties of apples, particularly Gravensteins, appear to promise better crops than late varieties. From present indications, the Continent offers a moderate market for American Gravensteins but large shipments are inadvisable in view of the local crops and poor business conditions. Pear prospects are rather poor on the Continent and the total crop is expected to be small except in Holland and the Scandinavian countries. In Holland present indications point to an average to rather good crop, while in the Scandinavian countries prospects look good. The above comments were received later than the material on pages 45 and 46.

EUROPEAN BUTTER MARKETS STEADY

The principal European butter markets remained steady at the close of the week July 3-10, with prices generally a shade higher on continental butters and slightly lower on colonial. The Copenhagen official quotation was equivalent on July 11 to 29.7 cents against 30.0 cents on the previous Thursday and 35.2 cents a year ago. During the week under review, New York, 92 score, advanced a cent to 34.5 cents, which is still 8 cents or nearly 20 per cent under the corresponding date of last year. See page 44 for a summary of the world situation in dairy products, and page 63 for current prices.

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BREAD GRAINS

Wheat production in 1930

The 1930 wheat crop as reported by 12 countries totals 1,907,706,000 bushels against 1,827,430,000 bushels in the same countries in 1929 when they represented 53 per cent of the estimated world total wheat crop exclusive of Russia and China. See table, page 49.

The 1930 wheat crop in the United States is forecast at 807,265,000 bushels, which is practically the same as the crop harvested in 1929, but is about 3 per cent below the 1924-1928 average production. The production of durum wheat is indicated at 57,000,000 bushels, compared with 52,000,000 bushels produced in 1929, while the acreage of durum wheat is estimated at 4,371,000 acres, or 17.8 per cent less than the acreage harvested in 1929. The amount of wheat remaining on farms in the United States on July 1, 1930 is estimated at 5.8 per cent of the 1929 crop, or 46,834,000 bushels, as compared with 45,483,000 bushels on July 1, 1929.

The 1930 wheat crop in Bulgaria is forecast at 53,682,000 bushels, which is 56 per cent above the 34,448,000 bushels harvested in 1929. The 1930 wheat production in the six European countries so far reported totals 654,967,000 bushels against 638,776,000 bushels in 1929 when they produced about 45 per cent of the estimated European wheat crop exclusive of the Russian crop.

Foreign crop conditionsCanada

The condition of the wheat crop in Canada on June 30 was 91 per cent of average against 88 per cent on June 30, 1929. See details on front page.

Europe

The outlook for the 1930 European wheat crop now appears slightly less favorable and Agricultural Commissioner L. V. Steere at Berlin estimates the continental crop exclusive of Russia at about 110,000,000 bushels below 1929, according to a cable received by the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Mr. Steere estimates the stocks on July 1 at 55,000,000 bushels less than a year earlier. Condition reports from the Danubian countries continue favorable but both the yields and the quality of the crop in the upper Danube have been affected by the recent hot weather. The outlook in Rumania is excellent. The condition of the wheat crop in Germany declined during June and on July 1 the condition of the winter crop was reported at 106 per cent of the ten-year average and

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the spring crop at 103 per cent as compared with 112 and 106 per cent, respectively, on June 1. The weather in Germany has been more favorable to the crops since the beginning of July. See table, page 54.

The hot, dry weather experienced in Poland also caused the wheat crop there to deteriorate. The condition of the winter crop declined from 121 per cent of average on June 1 to 112 per cent on June 20. The condition of the spring crop declined from 112 per cent on June 1 to 103 per cent on June 20. The condition of the wheat crop in Great Britain as estimated by the London Times was 100.4 per cent of the ten-year average condition against 96 per cent a year earlier. The weather in Europe was warm during the early part of the week ended July 10 but after July 6 temperatures were below average except in the Mediterranean and Scandinavian countries. Considerable rain fell in southwestern Germany, the Alps and in parts of France. Some rain fell in other parts of Germany and Poland but in other countries the weather was clear.

Argentina

Rather cool, dry weather prevailed in Argentina during the week ended July 7, according to reports received by the United States Weather Bureau. In the corn and northern wheat zone the temperatures averaged 46°, or 4° below normal, and in the southern wheat districts 43°, or 3° below normal. In the north rainfall averaged 0.3 inch but no rain fell in the south.

Wheat acreage in 1930

The 1930 wheat acreage in 24 countries so far reported stands at 183,920,000 acres, a decrease of 1.8 per cent from the 187,285,000 acres in the same countries in 1929 when they represented about three-fourths of the estimated world total excluding Russia and China. The estimate of the acreage in Canada is included in the above total but was received too late to be included in the summary table on page 51. The estimates of the acreage in Canada are given on page 50. The 1930 wheat acreage in the United States is estimated at 59,024,000 acres, a decrease of 3.4 per cent from the 61,103,000 acres harvested in 1929. The acreage in Canada is 24,583,000 acres, or a decrease of 2.7 per cent from the 25,255,000 acres in 1929. The combined decrease in these two countries is 3.2 per cent.

The total area sown to spring crops in Russia up to June 25 was reported at 221,400,000 acres, Mr. Steere reports. The spring wheat acreage is placed at 58,800,000 acres, an increase of 300,000 acres over the 1929 spring wheat area. Mr. Steere indicated the possibility of important

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offers and shipments of grain from Russia during the present season due to the good crops in the exporting region and the need of establishing foreign credit. The Weather Bureau of R. S. F. S. R. and Ukraine reports that the conditions of the crops during the last ten days of June continued about the same as previously reported but with some improvement due to rains except in the central consuming regions and the Tartar Republic. Moisture supply, however, is still regarded as insufficient in most regions. Reports indicate very good yields in Ukraine and the parts of North Caucasus where the harvest is now in progress.

Movement to marketUnited States

The exports of wheat including flour from the United States during the week ended July 5 were 2,157,000 bushels against 2,324,000 bushels the previous week and 1,696,000 bushels during the week ended July 6, 1929.

Canada

Stocks of wheat in the Western Grain Division of Canada on July 4 were 39,227,000 bushels against 93,691,000 bushels on June 27 and 71,762,000 bushels on July 5, 1929. Receipts at Fort William and Port Arthur during the week ended July 4 were 4,419,000 bushels and shipments were 3,954,000 bushels. Receipts at Vancouver were 926,000 bushels and shipments were 772,000 bushels.

Europe

European wheat markets were more active during the early part of the week ended July 10 but were quiet since Monday, Mr. Steere reports. Prices on the French market are reported to be rising due to the small offers of domestic wheat and the unfavorable crop reports. The price of domestic wheat at Berlin was \$1.87 per bushel on July 9 against \$1.85 a week earlier. The price of domestic rye was \$1.06 per bushel, the same as during the past four weeks.

Japan

Domestic wheat which is now being delivered at the Japanese mills is expected to reduce the demand for American wheat during the next two months, according to a cable from Consul General Carreils at Tokyo. During June there was a sharp decline in prices of foreign wheat at Japanese mills, prices reaching the lowest point of the year. Quotations on July 1 were as follows: United States western white No. 2, \$1.40 per bushel; Canadian No. 6, \$1.33 and Australian \$1.42 per bushel. The quotations on June 1

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were \$1.51, \$1.52 and \$1.63, respectively. Portland wheat for August delivery is quoted at \$1.01 per bushel, c.i.f. Yokohama. Imports of wheat during May were 752,000 bushels from United States; 660,000 bushels from Canada, and 718,000 bushels from Australia. The domestic flour market continued weak during June and the export demand for Japanese milled flour was poor. The wholesale price of Japanese flour declined from \$1.62 per bag on June 1 to \$1.46 per bag on July 1.

United States wheat prices

Prices on wheat futures at United States markets closed about two cents lower on July 10 than on July 3. A new low for September futures at Chicago was reached on July 8, the low for that day being 89-5/8 cents. September futures at Chicago on July 10 closed at 92 cents per bushel, compared with 94 cents the previous week. Minneapolis and Winnipeg prices showed similar declines. Winnipeg October futures declined from 100 to 99 cents per bushel, while Liverpool October futures closed at 106 cents per bushel, a figure about one cent higher than a week earlier.

Cash prices in the United States for the week ended July 3 were very little changed from the previous week. All classes and grades at six markets, and No. 2 hard winter at Kansas City averaged about 2 cents lower than a week earlier, while No. 1 dark northern spring at Minneapolis, No. 2 amber durum at Minneapolis, and western white at Seattle each averaged about one cent higher. No. 2 red winter at St. Louis remained the same as a week ago. The prices at the above markets were; All classes and grades at six markets, 85 cents; No. 2 hard winter at Kansas City, 82 cents; No. 1 dark northern spring at Minneapolis, 99 cents; No. 2 amber durum at Minneapolis, 86 cents; No. 2 red winter at St. Louis, 93 cents, and western white at Seattle, 93 cents per bushel, respectively. Compared with a year ago, all classes and grades at six markets, No. 2 amber durum at Minneapolis, and No. 2 red winter at St. Louis for the week ended July 3 were 30 cents under, No. 2 hard winter at Kansas City 31 cents under, No. 1 dark northern spring at Minneapolis 38 cents below, and western white at Seattle 26 cents below last year's levels, respectively.

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

WHEAT: Closing prices of September a/ futures

Date	Chicago		Kansas City		Minneapolis		Winnipeg		Liverpool		Buenos Aires b/	
	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
May 29	104	111	96	103	102	109	108	115	119	118	c/ 95	d/ 105
June 5	113	110	105	102	110	108	115	115	118	117	c/ 99	d/ 105
12	111	106	103	98	108	105	114	113	119	116	c/ 97	d/ 106
19	117	100	109	92	113	99	119	105	120	110	c/ 98	c/ 100
26	116	95	108	88	114	95	120	101	124	104	c/ 102	c/ 95
July 3	125	94	117	86	125	94	137	100	135	105	c/ 112	c/ 94
10	127	92	119	84	127	92	140	99	134	106	115	c/
17	146		140		148		164		156		130	
24	146		140		149		168		152		127	
31	147		141		149		171		155			

b/ Prices are of day previous to other prices.

a/ October futures for Winnipeg and Liverpool.

c/ August futures.

d/ July futures.

WHEAT: Weighted average cash prices at stated markets

Week ended	All classes and grades six markets		No. 2 hard winter		No. 1 dk.n.spring		No. 2 amber durum		No. 2 red winter		Western white	
	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
May 23	101	102	100	100	121	114	114	99	116	115	108	104
30	95	102	94	102	112	110	102	99	110	115	104	105
June 6	100	103	98	101	118	111	114	98	111	113	103	104
13	103	100	102	98	120	110	125	95	121	108	103	103
20	104	92	102	90	123	102	109	88	121	101	111	96
27	110	87	109	84	130	98	112	85	127	93	116	92
July 4	115	85	113	82	137	99	116	86	123	93	119	93
11	119		117		141		123		124		122	
18	134		130		159		146		143		134	
25	133		129		155		144		141		132	

a/ Weekly average of daily cash quotations basis No. 1 sacked 30 days delivery.

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Rye acreage and production in 1930

The 1930 rye acreage in the United States is estimated at 3,498,000 acres, an increase of 8.7 per cent over the very low acreage harvested last season. Production is indicated at 47,858,000 bushels against 40,533,000 bushels in 1929. Canada has also increased the acreage under rye, the total this year being estimated at 1,102,000 acres against 992,000 acres harvested in 1929 but the condition of the crop on June 30 was below that of a year earlier. See tables, pages 50 and 51.

The condition of the rye crop in Germany and Poland deteriorated during June. The condition of the winter crop in Germany declined from 116 per cent of average on June 1 to 106 per cent on July 1, while the condition of the spring crop declined from 103 per cent to 97 per cent on July 1. The condition of the winter crop in Poland which represents about 99 per cent of the total crop declined from 129 per cent of average on June 1 to 115 per cent on June 20. Much of the deterioration was due to the hot, dry weather. The first estimate of the 1930 rye production in Bulgaria is 10,432,000 bushels as compared with 7,710,000 bushels harvested in 1929 and 8,067,000 bushels in 1928.

F E E D G R A I N S

Barley

The 1930 barley production in the United States is forecast at 331,925,000 bushels, 9 per cent above the production of 303,552,000 bushels in 1929. The acreage in barley this year is estimated at 12,780,000 acres, a decrease of about 3 per cent from the harvested area in 1929. The 1930 barley acreage in Canada is placed at 6,050,000 acres, an increase of 2.1 per cent over 1929. The condition of the Canadian crop on June 30 was 97 per cent of the ten-year average against 92 per cent on June 30, 1929.

Recent reports from European countries are less favorable than those received a month ago. The condition of the winter crop in Germany on July 1 was 109 per cent of average, compared with 113 per cent of average a month earlier and 84 per cent a year earlier. The condition of the spring crop on July 1 was only 94 per cent of average compared with 103 per cent on June 1 and July 1, 1929. The condition of the crop in Great Britain on July 1 as estimated by the "London Times" was slightly better than a year ago, being reported at 104 per cent of the ten-year average against 103 per cent on July 1, 1929. The condition of the winter barley in Poland declined from 120 per cent of average on June 1 to 106 per cent on June 20, while the condition of spring barley declined from 106 per cent to 97 per cent during the same period.

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The 1930 barley production in Bulgaria is forecast at 17,453,000 bushels, an increase of 62 per cent over the 10,767,000 bushels harvested in 1929, and an increase of 12 per cent over the 15,621,000 bushels harvested in 1928.

Oats

The oats acreage in the United States, which has been declining quite rapidly since 1925, has this year been increased 4.2 per cent, to a total of 41,898,000 acres, the increase being due principally to unusually favorable conditions for spring seeding and to a shift from barley. The yield is expected to be above average and the production is forecast at 1,329,407,000 bushels.

The condition of the oats crop in Germany on July 1 was only 94 per cent of the ten-year average condition against 103 per cent a month earlier and a year earlier. Weather conditions during July have been favorable and good rains have been reported in many regions, but it is expected that yields will be reduced as a result of the drought during June. Considerable deterioration was also reported in the Polish oats crop during June.

Corn

The 1930 corn acreage in the United States is estimated at 101,531,000 acres, which is larger than for any year since 1923. Warm weather has promoted good growth throughout the greater part of the corn belt and the July 1 condition indicated a production of about 2,802,000,000 bushels as compared with 2,614,000,000 bushels harvested in 1929.

The second official estimate of the 1929-30 corn crop in Argentina is 249,159,000 bushels. The first official estimate which was issued in May had placed the crop at 253,163,000 bushels. The present estimate is 7.5 per cent above the 231,702,000 bushels harvested in 1929, but is 20 per cent below the 311,597,000 bushels harvested in 1928. Trade reports of shipments of corn from Argentina since April 1 total approximately 30,000,000 against 75,000,000 bushels shipped during the same period in 1929. Carryover of old corn at the beginning of the present season was 8,500,000 bushels, according to unofficial estimates, which, added to the present estimate of production gives a total supply of 258,000,000 bushels. After deducting 50,000,000 bushels for home consumption and 30,000,000 bushels for shipments to date, the exportable surplus is computed at 178,000,000 bushels.

The 1930 corn crop in Bulgaria is forecast at 33,384,000 bushels, which is 7 per cent below the 36,068,000 bushels harvested in 1929. The corn acreage in three European countries, Italy, Czechoslovakia and Bulgaria,

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the only countries for which estimates are available, totals 5,453,000 acres against 5,995,000 acres in 1929 and 5,667,000 acres in 1928. The first estimate of the 1930 acreage in Italy is 3,451,000 acres as compared with 3,732,000 acres in 1929. Agricultural Commissioner Steere at Berlin reports that the corn crops in Yugoslavia and Hungary are very much in need of rain. The summary tables on acreage and production of feed grains are given on pages 51 and 52. The price and trade tables are given on pages 54 and 53.

SUGAR

The world sugar production for the season just completed is estimated at 29,970,000 short tons as compared with 30,376,000 short tons produced in 1928-29, according to revised estimates received since the latest published report (see "Foreign Crops and Markets", June 2, 1930, pages 792 and 793). The revised figure is 149,000 short tons above the earlier estimate, which is mostly accounted for by the final figure for Cuba where the total crop reached 5,232,353 short tons instead of the 5,090,944 short tons as estimated by the Cuban Department of Agriculture. Other countries reporting revised figures are Germany, Belgium and Netherlands. The world sugar production is summarized on page 57.

SUGAR BEETS

The acreage planted to sugar beets in the United States for the current year is estimated at 814,000 acres as compared with 772,000 acres planted and 688,000 acres harvested in 1929, according to the United States crop report of July 10, 1930. The report states that about 90 per cent of the acreage reported as planted or expected to be planted is usually harvested, consequently, unless unusual conditions occur before or at harvest time, about 736,000 acres will probably be harvested this year. Combining the United States figure with the latest revised estimates for Europe including Russia gives a total of 8,218,825 acres for the current year, which is an increase of 13.7 per cent over the 7,226,645 acres harvested in 1929.

The 1930 acreage planted to sugar beets in Europe, including Russia, is estimated at 7,404,825 acres as compared with 6,538,645 acres harvested in 1929, according to the latest figures received from the International Institute of Agriculture and official sources. Excluding Russia the European acreage is only 1.2 per cent above that of 1929. The revised figure for the total acreage in countries outside of Russia shows a decrease of more than

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100,000 acres from the early estimate (see "Foreign Crops and Markets", May 26, 1930, page 761), which indicated an increase of 5.5 per cent over 1929. Reductions from the early estimates occur in Czechoslovakia, Poland, and France, all important sugar producing countries, where the estimated acreages have been reduced by 45,000, 62,000, and 50,000 acres respectively. In Germany an increase of about 10,000 acres over the early estimate is indicated.

As compared with the 1929 sugar beet acreage, Poland, an important sugar exporting country, shows the greatest change, the 1930 acreage being about 20 per cent below that of 1929. This reduction is in accordance with the agreement between beet cultivators and sugar manufacturers whereby the factories agreed to accept only 20 per cent of the quantity of beets delivered during the preceding season. For deliveries exceeding this limit the purchase price paid by the manufacturers would be considerably reduced. The acreage planted to sugar beets in Europe is given on page 58.

HOPS

Present indications point toward a noticeable decrease in the 1930 world hops acreage. In the United States an acreage 22.9 per cent below that of last year is reported, and in Europe a decrease of 18.6 per cent from 1929 is indicated, according to an unofficial estimate.

The acreage devoted to hops in the United States during the current year is estimated at 19,200 acres as compared with 24,900 acres harvested in 1929, according to the United States crop report of July 11, 1930. The 1930 acreage is the lowest one on record in the United States since 1923 when 18,440 acres were harvested. The crop forecast based on conditions on July 1 places the total production at 16,387,000 pounds, or about 50 per cent of that harvested in 1929.

The firm of Coninck van Noyen of Alost, Belgium, estimates the total European hop acreage, including Russia, at 128,976 acres as compared with 158,359 acres in 1929. The world acreage is placed at 153,587 acres as compared with 186,973 in 1929. The 1930 figures show reductions in all countries with the exception of Hungary, Russia, Canada and Australia, where acreages equal in extent to those of 1929 are reported.

A report from Consul General Arthur C. Frost at Prague, Czechoslovakia, states that as a result of overproduction in 1929 it has been decided not only to limit the cultivation of hops in 1930 but also to restrict the use of artificial fertilizer, and, in the event that this year's crop proves as abundant as that of 1929, to leave a part of the crop unpicked in order to maintain a satisfactory price level.

L I V E S T O C K , M E A T A N D W O O L

WORLD HOG AND PORK PROSPECTS: The European pork producing countries give additional evidence of increased market supplies in contrast to prospects of some decrease in the United States during the remainder of the current season. Information available in the Bureau of Agricultural Economics indicates that the unusually favorable European feed conditions continue to encourage hog production, whereas in the United States less favorable conditions prevail. In both the United States and Europe, hog prices continued to decline during June. Both foreign and domestic prices of American cured pork were somewhat stronger in June than in May. Relatively light stocks have been an important factor in that situation. In the foreign market, however, the indications of increasing supplies and continued reduced demand give little hope of maintaining the advances made in June. United States bacon exports in May were larger than in April, but in both months exports were below a year earlier. The movement of hams and shoulders, however, was heavier than last year. Domestic and foreign lard prices were again down in June, reaching levels lower than at any time since the war. Relatively low butter and vegetable oil prices continue to have an adverse effect upon lard. Stocks of lard are generally light. United States lard exports in May were higher than in April, but below last year's levels. See release, HP-8, July 9, 1930, "World Hog and Pork Prospects".

GERMAN HOG NUMBERS INCREASE: Hogs in Germany on June 1, 1930 numbered 19,804,000 against 16,794,000 at the same date last year and 20,187,000 in June 1928, according to a cable to the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from Agricultural Commissioner Steere at Berlin. In comparison with the June estimate for 1929, all descriptions show increases. Brood sows from 6 months to 1 year are up 31 per cent over June a year ago, while brood sows of 1 year and over show an increase of 18 per cent. The number of sows of 6 months to 1 year in farrow was 568,000 against 405,000 in June 1929 and 422,000 in June 1928. Brood sows of 1 year and over in farrow this year numbered 901,000 against 787,000 last June. All classes, i.e., young pigs under 8 weeks, pigs eight weeks to 6 months, brood sows and total hogs show increases over the December 1929 and March 1930 estimates. The number of pigs of 8 weeks to 6 months as estimated on June 1, 1930 exceeds any estimate since June 1, 1928 when the number was 9,557,000, while the total number of brood sows exceeds any estimate made during the past ten years. See table, page 55.

PRICES LOWER AS LONDON WOOL SALES OPEN: The fourth series of London Colonial Wool Sales for the 1930 season opened on July 8 with prices generally from 5 to 10 per cent below the closing prices of the previous series, according to a cable to the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from Agricultural Commissioner E. A. Foley. Superior merinos, both greasy and scoured, were 5 per cent lower, while all other merino wools were 7.5 to 10 per cent lower. Prices of lamb's wool were 5 to 10 per cent lower. Greasy crossbreds were 7.5 per cent, scoured crossbreds 10 per cent,

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and fine crossbreds 7.5 to 12.5 per cent lower. Cape wools were 5 per cent to 7.5 per cent lower and Punta Arenas 10 per cent lower. Some withdrawals were reported.

TIENTSIN INCREASES WOOL EXPORTS TO UNITED STATES: Wool declared at Tientsin for export to the United States in June amounted to 1,840,530 pounds compared with 1,181,575 pounds in May, according to a cable to the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from Consul General Gauss. Exports of carpet carding wool were 907,323 pounds in the grease, 235,639 pounds washed, and 272,737 pounds scoured. Combed wool exports amounted to 424,832 pounds in the grease; there were no exports of clothing wool during June. Stocks of wool in Tientsin were below average at the beginning of July and arrivals were slow as a result of the interrupted transportation from the interior. The low silver exchange is still enabling exporters to meet falling prices in the United States. Sining wool in the grease to yield 60 per cent is offered at 14.5 to 15 cents per pound, cost and freight Atlantic Coast, but prices are not expected to fall much below this figure. No interest is shown in anything but Sining wool and no prices are being quoted on other grades.

D A I R Y P R O D U C T S

THE WORLD SITUATION IN DAIRY PRODUCTS: Prices of dairy products in the principal markets of the United States and Europe continued through June uniformly depressed at levels much lower than in any recent season. As marked as these declines have appeared, they are not now far out of adjustment either at home or abroad with the declining general level of wholesale prices. Domestic prices, particularly of butter, are somewhat lower as compared with a year ago than prices now prevailing in European markets. Some lag in the decline of retail prices in the course of adjustment of the lower general price level together with unemployment are partly responsible for the accumulation of unusually heavy stocks in both domestic and foreign markets. Production has not been increasing sufficiently to account for either the general decline in price or the accumulation of such heavy stocks in storage.

With improvement in pasture conditions in the United States, butter production in May showed some increase over a year ago, but since production had been lighter up to that time, the estimated total of 822,000,000 pounds for the period January to May, inclusive, was still about 1 per cent lighter than during the corresponding period of the previous year. Likewise imports

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of butter into Great Britain and Germany, the principal European markets, during the same five months' period amounted to 434,000,000 pounds and 444,000,000 pounds respectively, a slight decrease from the imports for the same period last year.

Domestic production for the entire pasture season may be expected to increase as compared with last season, owing to comparatively good pasture conditions now in prospect. Apparent consumption of butter in the United States, on the other hand, although slightly less during May of this year than last, is estimated to have amounted to 854,000,000 pounds for the 5 months' period, January to May, against 848,000,000 pounds during the corresponding period of 1929, an increase of nearly 1 per cent. Production in the Southern Hemisphere and arrivals in Europe from that source will be quite negligible from now on, but stocks on hand and current heavy European output are sufficient to prevent any marked recovery in foreign prices while demand in Great Britain and Germany continues as weak as in recent months.

Stocks of butter held in cold storage in the United States have been increasing during the early storage season until July 1 holdings, according to preliminary estimates, approximate 100,000,000 pounds, the heaviest on record for this time of year. In Great Britain, where official estimates of stocks of butter are being published during the current year for the first time, holdings on May 31 had reached 58,000,000 pounds, which represents an accumulation since the first of January of some 40,000,000 pounds. See "World Dairy Prospects", D-49, July 8, 1930.

F R U I T, V E G E T A B L E S A N D N U T S

FOREIGN APPLE PROSPECTS FOR 1930: Apple prospects for Canada as a whole on June 1 appeared to be very fair, according to the report of the Fruit Branch of the Canadian Department of Agriculture. The total crop is expected to be less than last year but indications point to a yield equal to or slightly heavier than the average commercial crop for the five-year period 1925-1929. The tentative estimate places the crop at 3,200,000 barrels. However, this estimate may be considerably altered after the June drop, which may be heavier than usual due to the prevalence of unfavorable weather in many districts during the bloom period. The crop in British Columbia is placed at 1,328,025 barrels as compared with 1,128,357 barrels last season.

FRUIT, VEGETABLES AND NUTS, CONT'D

Prospects in England at the end of May indicated that the apple crop in England and Wales should be about medium, according to Mr. J. Forsyth Smith, Canadian Fruit Trade Commissioner in the United Kingdom. More recent information received from Agricultural Commissioner Foley at London indicated no change in the above prospect although there was considerable dropping in June. On the European continent, present prospects point to not more than a medium crop of apples, according to reports published in the Fruit Notes of the Empire Marketing Board. The apple crop of Germany promises to be about medium. In Czechoslovakia apple blossoming was good in the Bohemia section and moderately good in Slovakia. In the Lombardy region of Italy apple prospects appear good. The apple crop is expected to be small in the Netherlands owing to the scarcity of blossom following last year's abundant crop and also to damage from pests. The apple crops in Switzerland and Belgium are expected to be less than those of last season. Apples are reported to have set well in Hungary. The apple crop in Austria is expected to be a little above average. In Brittany and Normandy in France the apple crop is reported to be short. More recent information appears on the front page of this issue.

CURRENT CONDITIONS IN FOREIGN PEAR CROPS: The pear crop in Canada in 1930 is expected to be larger than that of 1929, according to reports of the Canadian Department of Agriculture. The 1930 estimate from the June 1 condition is placed at 438,000 bushels, which is 25 per cent greater than the 1929 crop. The British Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries report of May 31 condition indicates that the 1930 pear crop should be a good one. In Continental Europe, pear crops are expected to be poor to fair in most sections this season, according to reports of the Empire Marketing Board. These reports indicate that the pear crop in Germany will be only average. In Czechoslovakia a medium to good crop of early varieties is expected but late varieties will be scarce. In the Lombardy district of Italy, pears are expected to be in limited quantity but of large size and good quality. The Williams variety looks exceptionally good. The pear crop in Switzerland is reported to be light. The Belgian crop is expected to be below that of last year. Pears are reported to have set well in Hungary. In Austria the pear crop is reported to be average or below average.

FRUIT TRADE PUBLICATION NOW READY

A statistical history of the United States foreign trade in fruit since 1790 is now available. The title is "FRUITS - FOREIGN TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES, 1790 - 1929". This mimeographed report briefly analyses the data shown, which cover domestic exports, imports, reexports, and net balance, in both quantity and value in so far as they are available. Copies may be had by addressing the Foreign Agricultural Service Division, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Washington, D. C.

SOUTH AFRICAN FRUIT EXPORTS INCREASE

The trend of exports of fresh deciduous fruits from South Africa is upward, especially for grapes, peaches and plums. In the 1929-30 season just closed, total exports reached the highest quantity on record for that country, according to a report contained in the Fruit Notes of the Empire Marketing Board. The number of packages exported amounted to 2,441,000, which is 28 per cent greater than the 1,912,000 packages exported during the 1927-28 season, which was the previous high record. About 95 per cent of the deciduous fruit exports from South Africa in the past six years have consisted of pears, grapes, peaches, and plums. Most of the remainder consists of nectarines and fresh prunes, although apples, apricots, melons and mangoes are exported in some quantity.

The present season was the largest on record for peaches, plums and grapes and the second largest for pears, being exceeded only by 1927-28. During the present season, pears accounted for 41 per cent of the exports, grapes 21 per cent, peaches 17 per cent, plums 17 per cent, nectarines 2 per cent, fresh prunes 1 per cent, and all others 1 per cent. Most of the deciduous fruit exported from South Africa goes to the United Kingdom. Some attempts have been made to develop markets on the Continent, but the United Kingdom remains by far the largest market, taking on an average 95 per cent of the exports of deciduous fruit from the Union. A considerable quantity of fruit is sold in the nearby African countries of Kenya, Belgian Congo, and Portuguese East Africa.

The export season just closed, although satisfactory from the standpoint of volume, is reported to have resulted in unsatisfactory prices to the growers. This was due largely to the size of the crop, heavy supplies of oranges on the British markets, and the depressed industrial conditions in the United Kingdom. The annual production of deciduous fruits in the Union amounts to over 30,000 tons and estimates place the production at twice this figure within the next ten years. If all this fruit is to be profitably marketed, new sources of demand will have to be developed as well as extension of the canning and drying industries. The growers are well aware of their problems and well organized efforts are under way to create greater sales volume for fresh fruits within the Union, for the extension of the canning industry and for the development of markets other than the United Kingdom.

The packages used to export fresh fruit from the Union are pretty much standardized, although there are still several styles of packages for export goods. Pears are mostly exported in a single layer export box. Each fruit is separately wrapped and packed in wood wool, although some of the smaller fruits are sometimes packed in larger boxes. Peaches are usually packed in wood wool in the ordinary stone fruit boxes of size 18x12x3 inches. The same size case is used for plums, but less wood wool than with the softer fruits. The plum box contains about 10 pounds of fruit. Some plums such as the Diamond and Methley are sometimes shipped in bulk. Grapes are shipped in boxes which weigh about 10 pounds.

SOUTH AFRICAN FRUIT EXPORTS INCREASE, CONT'D

SOUTH AFRICA: Shipments of fresh deciduous fruits, 1924-25 to 1929-30

Kind of fruit	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30
	Packages	Packages	Packages	Packages	Packages	Packages
Pears	796,246	860,890	347,916	997,339	340,293	992,235
Grapes	303,304	332,028	499,880	458,334	520,264	521,882
Peaches	207,082	156,349	326,463	178,223	316,619	421,831
Plums	137,595	129,187	241,470	219,973	246,500	418,014
Nectarines .	30,080	17,009	35,708	32,584	57,765	49,090
Fresh prunes	-	1,662	22,164	7,823	20,583	19,472
Apples	2,676	4,834	6,713	4,830	10,521	8,541
Apricots ...	15,239	8,295	3,755	7,915	3,953	6,318
Melons	524	1,004	409	479	2,127	1,126
Mangoes	1,485	2,495	381	1,093	819	879
Persimmons .	50	452	193	214	447	782
Quinces	130	50	192	393	164	237
Grenadillas .	1,132	721	882	1,201	901	331
Pomegranates	8	10	99	40	70	40
Litchies ...	-	-	374	1,283	109	50
Cherries ...	289	-	-	-	-	370
Avacado Pears	187	30	229	635	57	16
Others	91	73	1,726	-	6	10
Total	1,496,118	1,515,139	1,488,554	1,912,364	1,521,198	2,441,224

Empire Marketing Board.

Current notes on dried fruit

Reports on dried fruit conditions in South Africa from Consul Cecil M. P. Cross at Cape Town indicate that unseasonable rain during the maturing period for the 1929-30 sultana and raisin crops led to rupture of many grapes and rendered them unfit for anything but wine making. The exportable surplus of sultanas will amount to around 600 short tons. It is estimated that the raisin crop will be about the same as last year and that exports will amount to around 250 short tons. Conditions for prunes were quite favorable in 1929-30 and the crop is estimated at fully 25 per cent above that of 1928-29. Indications are that exports of dried prunes in 1930 will be over 150,000 pounds as against only 850 pounds in 1929. The 1929-30 apricot season in South Africa is believed to have established a new record, the Consul reports. Production in the Cape Town area was 25 per cent above that of the preceding season but in the Somerset East area the crop suffered considerably from storms. The final production of dried apricots for all districts is now placed at 2,800 short tons, of which approximately 2,100 short tons should be available for export.

SOUTH AFRICAN FRUIT EXPORTS INCREASE, CONT'D

The South African pear crop for the 1930 season has established a new record and the production of dried pears will be at least four times as large as that of 1929, according to the consul. Exports will amount to around 100 short tons. The 1930 peach crop was over 30 per cent above that of the previous year and the portion of the crop dried was considerably larger. Exports of dried peaches for the current year will probably amount to 175 short tons, states Consul Cross. Apples are the most recent of the deciduous fruits to come into prominence in South Africa as a dried fruit and native grown fruit now dominates the domestic market. The production of dried apples has been increasing and the quantity produced this season will be sufficient to supply all of the domestic requirements.

WHEAT: Production, average 1909-1913, 1923-1927, annual 1928-1930

Country	Average 1909- 1913	Average 1923- 1927	1928	1929	1930 prelim.
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
United States	690,108	809,668	878,374	805,790	807,265
Mexico	a/ 11,481	11,090	11,031	11,333	11,572
Belgium	15,199	13,988	17,215	13,255	b/ 15,873
Spain	130,446	146,581	119,885	154,249	160,568
Italy	184,393	210,456	228,598	260,669	220,000
Hungary	71,493	68,558	99,211	74,985	81,129
Bulgaria	37,823	34,771	49,153	34,448	53,682
Rumania	a/ 158,672	96,980	115,544	101,200	123,715
Algeria	35,161	27,542	30,302	33,307	29,174
Tunis	6,224	9,627	12,125	12,309	9,002
India	351,841	344,729	290,864	317,595	386,848
Chosen	6,898	9,736	8,595	8,320	8,878
Total	1,699,739	1,783,726	1,860,897	1,827,430	1,907,706

a/ Four-year average.

b/ Winter only; about 99 per cent of the total crop.

BREAD GRAINS: Production, average 1909-1913, 1923-1927, annual
1927-1929

Crop and countries reported in 1929 a/	Average 1909- 1913	Average 1923- 1927	1927	1928	1929	Per cent 1929 is of 1928
WHEAT	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	Per cent
United States	690,108	809,668	878,374	914,876	805,790	88.1
Canada	197,119	403,714	479,665	566,726	299,520	52.9
Total N. America (4)...	898,908	1,224,673	1,370,149	1,492,800	1,116,795	74.8
Europe (29)	1,546,160	1,239,289	1,274,431	1,406,626	1,434,984	102.0
North Africa (4)	92,047	98,375	105,555	104,469	117,729	112.7
Asia (4)	386,374	395,101	389,635	336,761	372,754	110.7
Total N. Hemis. (41) ..	2,723,489	2,957,438	3,139,770	3,340,656	3,042,262	91.1
Southern Hemisphere (5) ..	270,577	405,378	446,609	514,224	317,529	62.0
Total above count. (46)	2,994,066	3,362,816	3,586,379	3,852,880	3,359,791	87.2
Est. world total excl. Russia and China ...	3,041,000	3,451,000	3,676,000	3,973,000	3,459,000	87.1
RYE						
United States	36,093	54,793	58,164	43,366	40,533	93.5
Canada	2,094	14,654	14,951	14,618	13,161	90.0
Europe (26)	981,617	798,202	813,185	900,772	945,230	104.9
Argentina	640	4,381	6,614	7,666	4,401	57.4
Total above count. (29) ..	1,020,444	872,030	892,014	966,422	1,003,325	103.8
Est. world total excl. Russia and China ...	1,025,000	882,000	903,000	975,000	1,008,000	103.4

a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included.

GRAINS: Acreage and condition, Canada, 1928 to 1930

Crop	Area			Condition		
	1928	1929	1930	June 30, 1929	May 31, 1930	June 30, 1930
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
Fall wheat	819	834	636	100	88	91
Spring wheat	23,300	24,421	23,947	88	96	91
Total	24,119	25,255	24,583	88	96	91
Oats	13,137	12,479	12,815	92	98	98
Barley	4,881	5,926	6,050	92	97	97
Fall rye	599	664	765	91	92	88
Spring rye	241	328	327	91	97	93
Total	840	992	1,102	91	94	90
Flaxseed	378	382	452	91	--	95

GRAINS: Acreage, average 1909-1913, annual 1927-1930

Crop and countries reporting in 1930 a/	Average 1909-1913	1927	1928	1929	1930
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
WHEAT	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres
United States	47,097	58,784	58,272	61,103	59,024
Canada b/	1,019	853	819	834	636
Mexico	2,174	1,311	1,283	1,293	1,224
Guatemala	20	23	20	18	13
Total North America (4)	50,310	60,971	60,394	63,248	60,897
Europe (13)	59,542	55,433	56,301	56,662	56,958
North Africa (4)	6,571	7,158	8,358	8,392	8,140
Asia (2)	30,124	32,313	33,152	32,804	32,332
Chile	1,003	1,842	1,715	1,758	1,646
Total above countries(24)	147,550	157,727	159,920	162,864	159,973
Estimated world total excl. Russia and China..	204,200	240,100	244,800	244,400	
RYE					
United States.....	2,236	3,643	3,480	3,219	3,498
Canada b/.....	117	568	599	664	765
Europe (12)	26,742	22,763	24,928	25,348	25,652
Total above countries(14)	29,095	26,934	29,007	29,231	29,915
Estimated world total excl. Russia and China..	43,300	43,400	46,700	43,600	
BARLEY					
United States.....	7,620	9,476	12,598	13,079	12,780
Europe (10)	9,580	9,697	9,993	10,156	10,177
Africa (4)	7,863	6,769	7,830	8,114	7,778
Asia (1).....	450	655	892	750	818
Total above countries(16)	25,513	26,597	31,313	32,099	31,553
Estimated world total excl. Russia and China..	65,100	65,200	70,900	74,400	
OATS					
United States.....	37,357	41,941	41,734	40,212	41,898
Europe (6).....	15,350	14,031	14,200	14,202	14,024
Africa(3).....	607	679	779	851	831
Asia (1).....	12	66	28	28	18
Chile	78	195	220	243	193
Total above countries(12)	53,404	56,912	56,961	55,536	56,964
Estimated world total excl. Russia and China..	102,400	106,300	106,800	106,400	
CORN					
United States.....	104,229	98,393	100,673	97,957	101,531
Europe(3).....	5,958	5,781	5,667	5,995	5,453
Total above countries(4)	110,187	104,174	106,340	103,952	106,984
Estimated world total excl. Russia and China..	172,400	178,400	184,600	187,700	

a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included. b/ Winter only.

c/ Four year average. d/ Two year average.

FEED GRAINS: Production, average 1909-1913, annual 1926-1929

Crop and countries reported in 1929 a/	Average 1909- 1913	1926	1927	1928	1929	Per cent 1929 is of 1928
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	Per cent
BARLEY						
United States	184,812	184,905	265,882	357,487	303,552	84.9
North America (2)	230,087	284,892	362,820	493,878	405,865	82.2
Europe (29)	700,654	674,164	659,147	742,527	828,133	111.5
North Africa (4)	103,667	71,679	84,857	111,375	111,912	100.5
Asia (3)	133,027	135,095	133,119	123,339	142,028	109.8
Total N. Hemis. (38) ...	1,167,435	1,165,830	1,232,943	1,477,119	1,487,938	100.7
Southern Hemisphere (5) ..	11,101	25,335	22,177	24,995	25,793	103.2
Total above count. (43).	1,178,536	1,191,165	1,262,120	1,502,114	1,513,731	100.8
Est. world total excl. Russia and China	1,434,000	1,442,000	1,477,000	1,717,000	1,732,000	100.9
OATS						
United States	1,143,407	1,246,848	1,182,594	1,439,407	1,233,574	85.7
North America (2)	1,495,097	1,630,264	1,622,307	1,891,560	1,516,412	80.2
Europe (28)	1,928,792	1,844,745	1,736,615	1,890,960	2,032,310	110.7
North Africa (3)	17,631	11,594	13,411	18,505	21,643	117.0
Asia, 2 count. prev. rept'd	5,103	12,245	13,587	12,048	11,754	97.6
Chosen	2,202	4,296	4,173	4,061	4,367	107.5
Total Asia (3)	7,305	16,541	17,765	16,109	16,121	100.1
Total N. Hemis. (36).....	3,448,825	3,503,144	3,390,093	3,807,134	3,636,486	95.5
Southern Hemisphere (5) ..	86,503	84,892	72,727	87,209	95,984	110.1
Total above count. (41).	3,535,328	3,588,036	3,462,825	3,894,343	3,732,470	95.8
Est. world total excl. Russia and China	3,579,000	3,621,000	3,488,000	3,926,000	3,762,000	95.8
CORN						
United States	2,712,364	2,691,531	2,763,093	2,818,901	2,614,307	92.7
Total N. America (4) ...	2,869,268	2,793,667	2,853,516	2,913,877	2,684,180	92.1
Europe (12)	569,610	642,160	469,566	370,032	623,913	168.6
North Africa (4)	5,526	10,566	9,081	11,318	13,151	116.2
Asia, 2 count. prev. rept'd	(39,900)	110,584	102,907	69,201	64,232	92.8
Chosen	2,236	2,831	2,854	3,190	2,464	77.2
Total Asia (3)	42,136	113,415	105,731	72,391	66,696	92.1
Total N. Hemis. (23) ...	3,406,540	3,559,808	3,437,924	3,367,618	3,387,940	100.6
Southern Hemis. 3 count. prev. rept'd	36,806	72,796	75,894	75,686	95,011	125.5
Argentina, revised	191,698	320,853	311,597	231,702	249,159	107.5
Total Southern Hemis. (4)	228,504	393,649	387,491	307,388	344,170	112.0
Total above count. (27)	3,715,044	3,953,457	3,825,415	3,675,006	3,732,110	101.6
Est. world total excl. Russia and China	4,138,000	4,476,000	4,346,000	4,219,000	4,282,000	101.5

a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included.

FEED GRAINS: Movement from principal exporting countries

Item	Exports for year		Shipments 1930, week ended a/			Exports as far as reported		
	1928-29	1929-30 b/	June 21	June 28	July 5	July 1 to and incl.	1929-30	1930-31
BARLEY, EXPORTS:	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000		1,000	1,000
Year beginning	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>		<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>
July 1								
United States ..	56,996	21,468	90	190	84			
Canada	38,668	c/ 6,337						
Argentina	8,591	d/ 6,183	42					
Danubian coun.d/	19,408	65,625	803					
Total	123,663							
OATS, EXPORTS:								
Year beginning								
July 1								
United States ..	16,302	7,764	0	4	5			
Canada	19,927	c/ 4,422						
Argentina	25,690	d/ 19,861	136					
Danubian count.d/	49	1,404	58					
Total	61,968							
	Exports for year		Shipments 1930, week ended a/			Exports as far as reported		
	1927-28	1928-29	June 21	June 28	July 5	Nov. 1 to and incl.	1928-29	1929-30
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000		1,000	1,000
	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>		<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>
CORN, EXPORTS:								
Year beginning								
November 1								
United States ..	20,556	41,636	74	49	33	July 5	37,990	6,757
Danubian coun.d/	15,266	531	2,366			June 21	111	30,994
Argentina	268,685	203,071	d/ 2,331	d/ 2,146	d/ 2,087	July 5	126,824	d/ 91,992
Union of South								
Africa	23,809	16,602	0			June 21	e/ 7,029	e/ 7,491
Total	328,316	261,840						
							Nov-May	Nov-May
United States								
imports	1,436	349					186	316

Compiled from official and trade sources.

a/ The weeks shown in these columns are nearest to the date shown.

b/ Preliminary.

c/ 11 months. d/ Trade sources.

e/ Unofficial reports of exports to Europe from South and East Africa.

FEED GRAINS: Weekly average price per bushel of corn, oats and barley at leading markets a/

Week ended	Corn								Oats		Barley	
	Chicago				Buenos Aires				Chicago		Minneapolis	
	No. 3 yellow		Futures		Futures				No. 3 white		No. 2	
	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
			May	May	May	May	June	June				
April 11.	90	83	92	85	86	65	86	64	48	44	65	57
18	92	81	93	83	87	61	87	61	49	43	65	55
25	89	82	89	82	85	61	85	61	47	42	64	55
May 2...	90	79	90	80	82	60	82	60	47	41	62	55
9...	88	79	90	79	79	59	80	59	46	41	60	55
					July		Aug.					
16..	88	78	88	78	82	61	83	60	45	42	60	56
			July	July		June		July				
23..	88	79	87	81	81	60	82	59	46	41	61	55
30..	84	78	83	80	79	58	80	58	42	40	59	55
June 6...	86	80	87	81	79	59	80	58	44	40	60	52
13...	93	81	92	81	81	59	82	58	45	39	60	52
20...	92	76	92	76	81	55	82	54	45	36	59	48
27...	93	77	93	75	83	53	83	53	44	36	60	45
					July		Aug.					
July 6....	94	76	93	75	86	52	88	52	44	36	63	45

a/ Cash prices are daily weighted averages of reported sales; future prices are simple averages of daily quotations.

GERMANY: Condition of crops, July 1, 1930 with comparisons

Crops	July 1, 1929	1930	
		June 1	July 1
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
Wheat, winter	94	112	106
spring	100	106	103
Rye, winter	100	116	106
spring	100	103	97
Barley, winter	84	113	109
spring	103	103	94
Oats	103	103	94
Sugar beets	97	100	103
Potatoes	100	—	97

GERMANY: Number of young pigs, brood sows and total hogs
on specified dates, 1927-1930

Date of census	Under eight weeks	Eight weeks to six months	Brood sows		Total	Total hogs
			Six months to one year	One year and over		
	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
June 1, 1914	a/	a/	714	1,531	2,245	22,118
Dec. 1, 1927	4,379	9,910	504	1,218	1,722	22,899
June 1, 1928	4,936	9,557	707	1,150	1,857	20,187
Dec. 1, 1928	4,003	8,487	556	1,063	1,619	20,103
June 1, 1929	4,160	8,099	671	1,145	1,816	16,794
Sept. 1, 1929	5,373	8,290	652	1,208	1,860	19,604
Dec. 1, 1929	4,412	8,679	683	1,178	1,841	19,920
Mar. 1, 1930	5,012	8,555	722	1,229	1,951	18,649
June 1, 1930	5,099	9,178	876	1,356	2,232	19,804

Compiled from "Deutscher Reichsanzeiger, Viertel Jahrshefte" and cables from American Agricultural Commissioner at Berlin.

a/ Not separately specified; total eight weeks to six months and under eight weeks was 14,825,000

BULGARIA: Crop production, 1926 to 1930

Year	Wheat	Rye	Barley	Corn	Tobacco
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 pounds
1926	36,544	7,133	11,085	27,312	59,941
1927	42,121	6,951	12,867	20,954	47,829
1928	49,153	8,067	15,621	20,272	34,750
1929	34,448	7,710	10,767	36,038	55,054
1930, preliminary	53,682	10,432	17,453	33,384	57,000

International Institute of Agriculture.

ITALY: Areas under specified crops, 1926 to 1930

Crop	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
	1,000 <u>acres</u>	1,000 <u>acres</u>	1,000 <u>acres</u>	1,000 <u>acres</u>	1,000 <u>acres</u>
Corn	3,769	3,755	3,711	3,732	3,451
Rice	366	351	333	339	314
Potatoes	870	874	875	871	853
Sugar beets	197	219	285	287	265
Flaxseed and fiber ..	55	43	44	28	28

International Institute of Agriculture.

EGYPT: Crop conditions, July 1, 1930, with comparisons

Crop	July 1, 1929	1930	
		June 1	July 1
	<u>Per cent</u>	<u>Per cent</u>	<u>Per cent</u>
Cotton -			
Sakellaridis	99	100	99
Other	100	100	102
Wheat	111	103	102
Summer rice	100	---	100
Peanuts	100	---	100
Bersim	100	99	100
Sugar cane	100	100	100

International Institute of Agriculture.

ARGENTINA: Corn production, 1925-26 to 1929-30

Year	Production
	<u>1,000 bushels</u>
1925-26	321,635
1926-27	320,853
1927-28	311,597
1928-29	231,702
1929-30 -	
First estimate	253,163
Second estimate	249,159

International Institute of Agriculture.

SUGAR (RAW): World production, average 1909-10 to 1913-14, 1921-22 to 1925-26, annual 1927-28 to 1929-30

Country a/	Average 1909-10 to 1913- 14 b/c/	Average 1921-22 to 1925- 26 c/	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	P.ct. 1929-30 is of 1928-29
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	P.ct.
BEEET SUGAR						
North America:						
Canada.....	11,782	31,908	34,653	36,735	d/ 36,000	98.0
United States	655,000	984,600	1,175,000	1,141,000	1,094,000	95.9
Total No.America (2)	666,782	1,016,508	1,209,653	1,177,735	1,130,000	95.9
Europe, 19 coun. prev. reported e/.....	5,290,392	3,896,814	6,169,704	6,384,330	6,367,143	99.7
Netherlands.....	246,341	324,273	280,190	346,443	286,170	82.6
Belgium.....	278,837	346,194	296,234	303,213	273,425	90.2
Germany.....	2,340,268	1,557,556	1,846,499	2,054,218	2,162,064	105.2
Total Europe (22) ..	8,155,838	6,124,837	8,592,627	9,088,204	9,088,802	100.0
Asia: Japan	f/	10,620	23,384	23,433	23,797	122.9
Oceania: Australia..	1,030	3,021	2,634	2,400	2,361	98.4
World total beet sugar g/.....	8,823,650	7,154,986	9,828,298	10,291,772	10,249,960	99.6
CANE SUGAR						
North & Central America & W.Indies prev.reptd.(16) e/..	1,730,575	2,144,575	2,737,458	2,607,293	2,978,363	114.2
Cuba	2,287,052	4,908,638	4,526,879	5,775,179	5,232,353	90.6
Total above 17 countries	4,017,627	7,053,213	7,264,337	8,382,472	8,210,716	98.0
Europe and Asia (4) e	4,430,066	5,932,835	6,986,885	7,250,478	7,305,551	100.8
South America (7) e/..	864,192	1,715,446	1,787,880	1,833,659	1,643,674	89.6
Africa (5) e/.....	457,076	630,985	721,646	822,118	795,777	96.8
Oceania (2) e/.....	300,960	483,622	676,713	719,770	689,982	95.9
Total above 35 countries	10,069,921	15,816,101	17,437,461	19,008,497	18,645,700	98.1
Estimated world total cane sugar g/.....	10,539,000	16,622,000	18,468,000	20,084,000	19,720,000	98.2
Estimated world total cane & beet sugar g	19,363,000	23,777,000	28,296,000	30,378,000	29,970,000	98.7

Official sources and International Institute of Agriculture and Sugar Association estimates except as otherwise stated.

a/ Figures within parenthesis indicate the number of countries included.

b/ Figures for Europe are estimates for territory within present boundaries.

c/ Average for five year period wherever available, otherwise for any year or years within this period.

d/ Unofficial estimate. e/ For production in countries not listed see Foreign Crops and Markets, April 14, 1930, pages 543-545 and June 2, 1930, pages 792-793.

f/ Included with cane sugar. g/ Exclusive of production in minor producing countries for which no data are available.

SUGARBEETS: Acreage in Europe, average 1909-1913, annual 1927 to 1930

	Average 1909-13 a/ Acres	1927 Acres	1928 Acres	1929 Acres	1930 Acres preliminary	Per ct. 1930 is of 1929 Per ct.
Great Britain	1,816	232,918	178,049	230,513	320,000	138.8
Irish Free State .. b/		17,698	16,624	13,039	13,250	101.6
Sweden	78,048	100,659	105,682	72,133	86,000	119.2
Denmark	80,310	104,721	113,434	73,636	79,075	107.4
Netherlands	144,236	172,874	161,500	133,451	154,789	116.0
Belgium	145,959	174,564	157,744	142,715	141,000	98.8
France ..	611,548	589,852	620,962	606,927	620,000	102.2
Spain.....	114,248	154,336	146,377	153,200	158,150	103.2
Italy	130,469	218,609	285,055	286,910	265,000	92.4
Switzerland ..	1,645	4,077	4,000	2,965	3,000	101.2
Germany	1,074,979	1,072,641	1,122,887	c/1,125,375	1,133,541	100.7
Austria	57,063	60,399	75,012	75,400	80,300	106.5
Czechoslovakia ..	715,673	711,549	634,842	607,500	627,657	103.3
Hungary	130,620	159,444	165,333	185,425	180,000	97.1
Yugoslavia	35,162	101,832	139,523	150,098	147,798	98.5
Bulgaria ...	7,000	51,236	38,498	42,750	49,422	115.6
Rumania	71,520	208,807	141,176	101,000	124,000	122.8
Poland	431,406	499,305	578,938	590,314	478,156	81.00
Latvia	b/	5,000	5,800	4,398	6,400	145.5
Finland	b/	7,166	7,532	3,532	3,212	88.4
Russia.....	1,483,553	1,644,203	1,901,435	1,937,264	2,748,000	141.8
Total excl.Russia	3,831,702	4,647,687	4,699,038	4,601,381	4,670,750	101.5
Total incl.Russia	5,315,255	6,291,890	6,600,503	6,538,645	7,418,750	113.5

a/ The figures given are estimates for territory within present boundaries, averages are for a five year period wherever available, otherwise for any year or years within this period. b/ No sugar beets grown during these years. c/ The International Institute of Agriculture gives an estimate of 1,070,019 acres for 1929 which is the figure reported by the International Sugar Association. The figure given in the table is an official estimate of the acreage harvested.

WHEAT, INCLUDING FLOUR: Exports from the United States, by countries,
July-May, 1928-29 and 1929-30

Country to which exported	Wheat, including flour		Wheat		Wheat flour	
	July-May		May		May	
	1928-29	1929-30	1929	1930	1929	1930
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 barrels	1,000 barrels
United Kingdom.....	19,247	23,896	3,017	974	74	116
Irish Free State.....	3,420	3,498	30	137	5	9
Netherlands.....	9,630	10,250	48	1,258	83	163
Italy.....	5,047	943	64	200	3	5
Greece.....	3,788	7,142	0	257	1	4
Belgium.....	3,015	5,921	334	207	2	2
Germany.....	2,837	6,384	90	252	31	30
Denmark.....	2,185	2,593	0	0	37	50
France.....	2,142	2,088	0	61	a/	a/
Finland.....	1,754	1,464	0	0	39	48
Norway.....	1,169	1,669	0	0	44	24
Gibraltar.....	1,159	3	0	0	0	a/
Sweden.....	562	643	0	0	5	4
Malta, Gozo and Cyprus...	171	350	0	0	2	3
Other Europe.....	4,599	1,987	432	0	15	11
Total Europe	60,725	73,831	3,985	3,346	341	469
Canada.....	39,857	14,144	6,520	1,263	8	8
Panama.....	5,434	5,562	876	278	9	9
Cuba.....	5,195	5,271	4	6	95	107
Mexico.....	2,717	2,888	259	285	9	9
Haiti, Republic of	1,879	989	0	0	24	13
Brazil.....	3,649	3,297	0	a/	61	83
Peru.....	1,326	401	0	0	5	7
Colombia.....	1,020	817	61	4	14	12
Japan.....	4,716	9,311	10	242	23	4
China.....	6,913	2,716	0	0	47	11
Hongkong.....	3,860	3,398	0	3	26	32
Kwantung.....	1,895	4,080	0	0	13	16
Philippine Islands.....	3,506	3,147	0	0	70	74
Other countries.....	11,993	10,980	26	6	188	175
Total exports.....	154,685	140,832	11,741	5,433	933	1,029
Total imports.....	20,418	11,301	1,573	1,224	a/	a/
Total reexports.....	40	72	4	14	0	1
Net exports.....	134,307	129,603	10,172	4,223	933	1,030

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.
a/ Less than 500.

GRAINS: Exports from principal exporting countries, April, May and June,
1929 and 1930

Commodity and country	April		May		June	
	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930 a/
EXPORTS:	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Wheat, including flour-	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>
United States	9,151	7,438	16,128	10,270	9,003	8,990
Canada.....	10,554	5,460	31,153	16,047	29,794	b/ 20,968
Argentina.....	22,381	a/ 10,572	24,218	a/ 9,028	25,391	10,219
British India.....	c/ 3,133	a/ 0	c/ 1,473	a/ 0	c/ 531	392
Australia.....	17,619	a/ 4,518	7,808	a/ 7,204	6,975	4,300
Russia a/.....	0	1,688	0	376	0	1,064
Danube and Bulgaria a	88	376	384	664	32	464
Total	56,660	30,052	78,218	43,589	70,664	46,397
Corn-						
United States.....	2,456	954	972	764	905	765
Argentina.....	20,749	a/ 9,300	22,810	a/ 11,323	26,101	7,879
Rye-						
United States.....	26	45	360	10	290	0
Russia, Danube, Bulgaria						
a/.....	0	238	129	546	0	1,731
Barley-						
United States.....	1,627	624	1,032	1,207	2,519	1,572
Oats-						
United States.....	346	132	503	115	245	73
Flaxseed-						
Argentina.....	7,269	a/ 4,508	6,550	a/ 2,913	4,065	2,244
IMPORTS:						
Wheat, including flour-						
United States.....	1,455	804	1,574	1,225	1,024	--
Flaxseed-						
United States.....	3,911	2,527	2,518	1,454	2,365	--

Compiled from official and trade sources.

a/ Preliminary.

b/ Shipments from Ft. William, Port Arthur, Vancouver and Prince Rupert.

c/ Net imports.

COTTON, UNMANUFACTURED: Exports from the United States, by countries,
August-May, 1928-29 and 1929-30

(Bales of 500 lbs. gross)

Country to which exported	August-May		May	
	1928-29	1929-30	1929	1930
	<u>Bales</u>	<u>Bales</u>	<u>Bales</u>	<u>Bales</u>
Long and short staple:				
United Kingdom	1,850,419	1,269,289	45,990	41,939
Germany	1,811,807	1,671,321	54,021	42,404
France	797,971	841,798	24,033	22,938
Italy	662,883	658,516	41,518	23,594
Spain	268,778	268,913	9,203	15,594
Soviet Russia in Europe	208,466	81,643	42,843	0
Belgium	201,833	169,987	13,996	8,313
Netherlands	155,101	131,305	7,982	6,553
Sweden	52,255	50,215	3,133	2,737
Other Europe	98,304	90,547	7,836	5,723
Total Europe	6,108,317	5,233,534	250,555	169,795
Canada	239,145	173,860	16,879	12,625
Japan	1,268,069	1,000,961	47,155	26,822
China	214,878	226,747	10,986	8,222
British India	9,596	7,649	484	58
Other countries	20,894	13,752	1,039	1,120
Total exports	7,860,899	6,656,503	327,098	218,642
Total imports <u>a/</u>	429,207	381,167	44,442	55,783
Total reexports <u>a/</u>	14,447	9,692	1,117	619
Net exports	7,446,139	6,285,028	283,773	163,478
Linters:				
Germany	105,704	60,302	8,309	6,939
France	28,036	23,437	3,079	1,411
United Kingdom	14,307	6,239	1,106	192
Other Europe	28,656	19,686	2,216	2,399
Total Europe	176,703	109,664	14,710	10,941
Canada	16,860	13,119	2,325	1,225
Other countries	1,397	1,268	112	106
Total exports ...	194,960	124,051	17,147	12,272

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.
a/ Bales of 478 pounds net.

GRAINS: Exports from the United States, July 1-July 5, 1928-29 and 1929-30.

PORK: Exports from the United States, January 1-July 5, 1929 and 1930

Commodity	July 1-July 5		Week ending			
	1928-29	1929-30	June 14	June 21	June 28	July 5
GRAINS:	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>
Wheat <u>a/</u>	1,202	1,541	1,603	1,619	1,828	1,541
Wheat flour <u>b/</u>	494	616	611	686	996	616
Rye	89	--	--	--	--	--
Corn	78	33	219	74	49	33
Oats	68	5	1	--	4	5
Barley <u>a/</u>	391	84	40	90	190	84
PORK:	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>
Hams & shoulders, incl.						
Wiltshire sides	72,921	69,580	2,737	1,702	2,205	2,177
Bacon, incl. Cumberland						
sides	77,853	70,595	2,184	1,761	1,829	1,559
Lard	428,216	369,211	12,101	9,725	13,146	7,823
Pickled pork	23,018	16,467	343	329	213	126

Compiled from official records, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. a/ Included this week: Pacific ports wheat 428,000 bush., flour 20,300 bbls., San Francisco barley 84,000 bush., rice 80,000 lbs. b/ Includes milled in bond from Canadian wheat, in terms of wheat.

WHEAT INCLUDING FLOUR; Shipments from principal exporting countries

Country	Total shipments or exports		Ship. week ending July 5	Total ship. or exports from July 1 to & in. July 5	
	1928-29	1929-30 <u>a/</u>		1929-30	1930-31
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>
North America <u>b/</u>	499,942	301,342	5,254	4,842	5,254
Canada, 4 markets <u>c/</u>	458,649	193,380	4,726	3,654	4,726
United States	163,687	149,819	2,157	1,696	2,157
Argentina	217,139	161,368	1,617	5,328	1,617
Australia	107,937	60,185	1,512	1,384	1,512
Russia	8	5,672	0	0	0
Danube & Bulgaria <u>d/</u>	33,975	18,640	80	120	80
British India	<u>e/</u> 5,687	4,171	472	0	472
Total <u>f/</u>	864,688	551,378	8,935	11,774	8,935
Total European ship. <u>g/</u> ..	705,396	480,296	--	10,840	--
Total ex-European ship. <u>g/</u>	217,232	140,400	--	2,944	--

Compiled from official and trade sources. a/ Prelim. b/ Bradstreet's, weeks ending Thursday, incl. flour converted at 4.5 bu. per bbl. c/ Ft. William, Port Arthur, Vancouver and Prince Rupert. d/ Hungary, Yugoslavia, Rumania and Bulgaria. e/ Net imports for year 1928-29 were 21,729,000 bu. f/ Total of trade figures incl. North America as reported by Bradstreet's. g/ Totals as reported by Broomhall's Corn Trade News.

July 14, 1930

Foreign Crops and Markets

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BUTTER: Prices in London, Berlin, Copenhagen and New York, in cents per pound
(Foreign prices by weekly cable)

Market and item	July 11, 1929	July 3, 1930	July 10, 1930
	Cents	Cents	Cents
New York, 92 score	42.50	33.50	34.50
Copenhagen, official quotation...	35.22	29.96	29.66
Berlin, 1a quality	35.13	30.25	31.33
London: a/			
Danish.....	37.69	31.94	32.04
Dutch, unsalted	36.50	32.15	33.02
New Zealand.....	37.04	29.55	29.44
New Zealand, unsalted.....	36.93	32.15	32.15
Australian.....	35.74	29.11	28.79
Australian, unsalted.....	35.85	28.89	28.68
Argentine, unsalted.....	34.98	27.92	27.81
Siberian.....	33.78	28.24	28.46

Quotations converted at par of exchange. a/ Quotations of following day.

EUROPEAN LIVESTOCK AND MEAT MARKETS
(By weekly cable)

Market and item	Unit	Week ended		
		July 10, 1929	July 2, 1930	July 9, 1930
GERMANY:				
Receipts of hogs, 14 markets ..	Number	64,194	64,506	55,735
Prices of hogs, Berlin	\$ per 100 lbs.	18.58	13.51	13.78
Prices of lard, tcs., Hamburg.	"	13.99	11.40	11.42
UNITED KINGDOM:				
Hogs, certain markets, England..	Number	7,738	5,006	5,840
Prices at Liverpool:				
Prime steam western lard a/ ..	\$ per 100 lbs.	13.80	11.08	11.08
American short cut green hams	"	25.74	23.46	24.44
American green bellies	"	19.99	18.14	17.92
Danish Wiltshire sides	"	26.94	21.94	20.86
Canadian green sides	"	25.44	b/	19.34

a/ Friday quotation. b/ No quotation.

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